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LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			PHAM, MICHAEL	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/738,362	Applicant(s) TEPLITSKY ET AL.	
	Examiner Michael D. Pham	Art Unit 2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/5/2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

1. Claims 1 - 37 have been examined.
2. Claims 1 - 37 are pending.
3. Claims 1 - 37 are rejected as detailed below.

Priority

No foreign or domestic priority has been claimed. Accordingly, the application has been examined with an effective filing date of 12/17/2003.

Claim Objections

Claim 28 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 28 recites “at least on”, it is assumed what was meant was “at least one”. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 25-28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 25-28, are not limited to embodiments which fall within the statutory category [see paragraph 0073, carrier waves].

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Claims 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-stutory subject matter. The system would appears to be reasonably interpreted by one of ordinary skill in light of the disclosure as software, such that the system is software per se.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 19-21 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson, Jr. et. al. (hereafter Watson).

Claim 19:

A system comprising:

a link translation table [Watson, col. 9 lines 19-35, discloses if a query that includes a link having a recognized keyword. The query containing the recognized keyword is routed to the

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Intranet, Keyword lookup table obtains the corresponding file path of the URL to the recognized keyword in the keyword look up table. The link can now be rewritten with the corresponding top level pathway to the correct application and web server on the intranet]; and

a translation module coupled to the link translation table [Watson, col. 9 lines 36-57 and figure 6, link rewriter (i.e. translation module) connected in the same server as the keyword table.], **wherein the translation module is to receive a request for an internal web page and to identify any internal links in the requested internal web page** [Col. 9 lines 36-57, link rewriting process beings when proxy server receives a web page response from an application of the Intranet and the web page is scanned for links. In order to scan must identify.], **wherein the translation module further modifies any internal links using data contained in the link translation table and generates the requested web page data, including the modified internal links, for communication to a source of the internal web page request** [Col. 9 lines 36-57, uses the keyword table to rewrite the link to specify a particular keyword corresponding to the correct application and server on the intranet. Once the link has been rewritten, proxy server adds the authentication parameters (i.e. further modifies). The query is then routed to the translator server for wireless communication with the electronic device.].

Claim 20:

A system as recited in claim 19 wherein the system is contained in a firewall, wherein the firewall is coupled between a public network and an internal network associated with the internal web page [Watson, Col. 1 line 63, discloses a firewall. Col. 3 lines 15-20, discloses

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The system allows a wireless electronic device to securely communicate with an intranet by verifying authentication parameters. One of ordinary skill in the art would know that more than one application can be run on a computer that includes a firewall. And therefore the system can be contained in on the same system as a computer containing a firewall.].

Claim 21:

A system as recited in claim 19 wherein the system is contained within a web server

[Watson, figure 6, the system discloses a web server. One of ordinary skill in the art would know that more than one application can be run on a web server. And therefore a system can be contained in a web server.].

Claim 23:

A system as recited in claim 19 wherein the link translation table contains mappings of portions of links between internal links and external links, wherein internal links are accessible by an internal device coupled to an internal network and external links are

accessible by an external device coupled to an external network [Watson, col. 9 lines 19-45,

If the link includes a recognized keyword then it is routed to the Intranet. If the link does not contain the a keyword the link is routed to the Internet.].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-9, 11, 12-13, 17-18, 25-27, and 29-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent application publication 20040111491 by Raja et. al. (hereafter Raja) further in view of U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson, Jr. et. al. (hereafter Watson).

Claim 1:

A method comprising:

receiving a request for an internal web page from an external browser application [Raja, 0004, accessing internal web servers from internet];

identifying at least one internal link in the internal web page[Raja, 0014, a resource identified by URL in a presently forwarded web page is accessible only in an intranet and it is desirable to enable access of the resource from Internet as well, the reverse proxy server may insert it's own URL causing the access requests to be channeled through the reverse proxy server.];

modifying the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible by the external browser application [Raja, 0006, modifications of URLs in a webpage being forwarded to client on the Internet]; and

communicating the requested web page, to the external browser application [Raja, 0006, webpage being forwarded to client on the Internet. 0004, clients (i.e. computer with a browser software)].

However, Raja does not explicitly (does disclose modifications of urls in a webpage) disclose **including the modified internal link to the external browser application**. On the other hand, Watson, (col. 10 line 42) discloses that a rewritten link is returned to the device.

Both inventions are directed towards intranet access. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Raja to have included including the modified internal link, to the external browser application based on the disclosure of Watson. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a more secure method of accessing intranet information.

Claim 2:

A method as recited in claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes modifying a portion of a uniform resource locator associated with the at least one internal link [raja, 0037 modifying URL for intranet accessible urls.].

Claim 3:

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A method as recited in claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes modifying a protocol associated with the at least one internal link [raja, 0051, discloses location.protocols as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLs].

Claim 4:

A method as recited in claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes modifying a port associated with the at least one internal link [raja, 0051, discloses Location.port as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLs].

Claim 5:

A method as recited in claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes modifying a server name associated with the at least one internal link [raja, 0051, discloses Location.hostname as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLs].

Claim 6:

A method as recited in claim 1 wherein the request for an internal web page is received via the Internet [raja, figure 1, 0029, clients represents a system which may be used by users to access various systems using both intranet and internet. 0004, clients on the internet to access web servers located within the intranet. All requests for web pages are from outside of an intranet from the internet.].

Claim 7:

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A method as recited in claim 6 wherein the internal web page is stored on a server coupled to an internal network [raja, figure 1, Web Sever is connected to intranet].

Claim 8:

Raja does not explicitly disclose wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes accessing string mappings from a link translation table and applying the string mappings to the at least one internal link. On the other hand, Watson discloses col. 9 lines 19-35 that recognized keywords are stored in keyword look up table that contains the appropriate keyword and the corresponding file path to the server on the intranet. Both inventions are directed towards intranet access. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Raja to have included **wherein modifying the at least one internal link includes accessing string mappings from a link translation table and applying the string mappings to the at least one internal link** based on the disclosure of Watson. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a more secure method of accessing intranet information. And further provides access for authenticated devices.

Claim 9:

Raja does not explicitly disclose identifying link information contained in the request for an internal web page; and storing the identified link information in a link translation table. On the other hand, Watson discloses Col. 9 lines 19-35 checking if the query includes a link having a recognized keyword. Further disclosing that the recognized keywords are stored. Both inventions are directed towards intranet access. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

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skill in the art to have modified Raja to have included **identifying link information contained in the request for an internal web page; and storing the identified link information in a link translation table** based on the disclosure of Watson. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a more secure method of accessing intranet information. And further provides access for authenticated devices.

Claim 11:

One or more computer-readable memories containing a computer program that is executable by a processor to perform the method recited in claim 1 [raja, figure 4, computer system].

Claim 12:

A method comprising:

receiving a request for an internal web page from an external source [raja, 0004, accessing internal web servers from internet];

identifying link information contained in the request for an internal web page[Raja, 0014, a resource identified by URL in a presently forwarded web page is accessible only in an intranet and it is desirable to enable access of the resource from Internet as well, the reverse proxy server may insert it's own URL causing the access requests to be channeled through the reverse proxy server.];

retrieving the internal web page[Raja, 0006, webpage being forwarded to client on the Internet. 0004, clients (i.e. computer with a browser software)];

translating any internal links in the internal web page such that the internal links are accessible by the external source [Raja, 0006, modifications of URLs in a webpage being forwarded to client on the Internet]; **and**

communicating the internal web page, to the external source [Raja, 0006, modifications of URLs in a webpage being forwarded to client on the Internet]

However, Raja does not explicitly disclose **including the translated internal link, to the external source and storing the identified link information in a link translation table**. On the other hand, col. 9 lines 19-35 and col. 10 line 42, Watson discloses recognized keywords are stored in keyword look up table that contains the appropriate keyword and the corresponding file path to the server on the intranet. Thus, the link can now be rewritten with the corresponding top level pathway to the correct application and web server on the intranet. Further disclosing that the rewritten link is returned to the device.

Both inventions are directed towards intranet access. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Raja to have included storing the identified link information in a link translation table and include the translated internal link to the external source based on the disclosure of Watson. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so

in order to provide a more secure method of accessing intranet information. And further provides access for authenticated devices.

Claim 13:

A method as recited in claim 12 wherein translating any internal links in the internal web page includes accessing data contained in the link translation table [Watson, Col. 9 lines 35-57, if a link includes a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the intranet.].

Claim 17:

A method as recited in claim 12 wherein the request for an internal web page is received via a public network and wherein the internal web page is stored on a server coupled to a private network [raja, figure 1, 0029, clients represents a system which may be used by users to access various systems using both intranet and internet. 0004, clients on the internet to access web servers located within the intranet. All requests for web pages are from outside of an intranet from the internet.].

Claim 18:

One or more computer-readable memories containing a computer program that is executable by a processor to perform the method recited in claim 12 [raja, figure 4, computer system].

Claim 25:

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One or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by one or more processors, causes the one or more processors to:

receive a request for an internal web page via a public network [raja, figure 1, 0029, clients represents a system which may be used by users to access various systems using both intranet and internet. 0004, clients on the internet to access web servers located within the intranet. All requests for web pages are from outside of an intranet from the internet.];

retrieve the requested internal web page [raja, figure 1, 0029, clients represents a system which may be used by users to access various systems using both intranet and internet. 0004, clients on the internet to access web servers located within the intranet. All requests for web pages are from outside of an intranet from the internet.];

However Raja does not explicitly disclose to

determine whether the internal web page contains any internal links;

On the other hand, Watson discloses, Col. 9 lines 36-57, scanning a web page for links. Wherein the proxy server decides whether the links point to a server on the Intranet or the Internet.

Rewriting the link if it targets to the intranet.

Both inventions are directed towards intranet access. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Raja to have included to **determine whether the**

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internal web page contains any internal links based on the disclosure of Watson. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to provide access to intranet information.

Raja as modified with Watson discloses,

if the internal web page contains at least-one internal link:

modify the at least one internal link such that the internal link is accessible via the public network[Watson, Col. 9 lines 36-57, rewrites link that targets intranet]; and

generating data representing the requested internal web page, wherein the generated data includes the modified internal link[Watson, Col. 9 lines 58-65, user clicks on a rewritten link containing keyword. (i.e. web page contains modified internal links)].

Claim 26:

One or more computer-readable media as recited in claim 25 wherein the request for an internal web page is received via the Internet from a web browser application [Raja, 0004, accessing internal web servers from internet].

Claim 27:

One or more computer-readable media as recited in claim 25 wherein the at least one internal link is modified by accessing link translation data contained in a link translation table [Watson, Col. 9 lines 36-57, uses the keyword table to rewrite the link].

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Claim 29:

An apparatus comprising:

means for receiving a request for a web page associated with an internal network [Raja, 0004, accessing internal web servers from internet]; and

However Raja does not explicitly disclose

means for translating internal links contained in the web page, wherein the internal links are accessible via the internal network, and

wherein the means for translating translates any internal links contained in the web page into external links that are accessible via an external network.

On the other hand, Watson discloses, Col. 9 lines 36-57, scanning a web page for links. Wherein the proxy server decides whether the links point to a server on the Intranet or the Internet. Rewriting the link if it targets to the intranet.

Both inventions are directed towards intranet access. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Raja to have included to determine whether the internal web page contains any internal links based on the disclosure of Watson. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to provide access to intranet information.

Claim 30:

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An apparatus as recited in claim 29 further comprising means for communicating web page data, including any translated links, to a source of the request for the web page [raja, figure 1, 0029, clients represents a system which may be used by users to access various systems using both intranet and internet. 0004, clients on the internet to access web servers located within the intranet. All requests for web pages are from outside of an intranet from the internet.]

Claim 31:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 wherein the means for translating translates internal links by modifying a portion of a uniform resource locator associated with the internal links [raja, 0037 modifying URL for intranet accessible urls.]

Claim 32:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 wherein the means for translating translates internal links by replacing a first uniform resource locator associated with the internal links with a second uniform resource locator associated with external versions of the internal links [raja, 0037 modifying URL for intranet accessible urls.]

Claim 33:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 wherein the means for translating translates internal links by replacing a first protocol designator with a second protocol designator [raja, 0051, discloses location.protocols as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLs]

Claim 34:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 wherein the means for translating translates internal links by replacing a first server name associated with the internal links with a second server name associated with external versions of the internal links [raja, 0051, discloses location.hostname as an approach used in conjunction with modifications of URLs].

Claim 35:

An apparatus as recited in claim 29 further comprising means for storing link translation data, wherein the means for storing link translation data is coupled to the means for translating internal links [Watson, col. 9 lines 36-57 and figure 6, link rewriter (i.e. translation data) connected in the same server as the keyword table (translates links).].

Claim 36:

An apparatus as recited in claim 35 wherein the means for storing link translation data contains portions of internal links and corresponding portions of external links [Watson, col. 9 lines 19-45, if a link includes a recognized keyword, the query is routed to the intranet. if the query does not contain a keyword the query is routed to the internet.].

Claim 37:

An apparatus as recited in claim 35 wherein the means for storing link translation data contains internal port numbers and corresponding external port numbers [raja, 0051].

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson, Jr. et. al. (hereafter Watson) as applied to claim 19-21 and 23 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 5937404 by Csaszar et. al. (hereafter Csaszar).

Claim 22:

Watson does not explicitly disclose a **configuration module coupled to the translation module, wherein the configuration module permits editing of data contained in the link translation table**. On the other hand, Csaszar discloses deleting identified link information [col. 3 lines 16-25]. All systems disclose link modifications. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Watson to have included the step of a **configuration module coupled to the translation module, wherein the configuration module permits editing of data contained in the link translation table** based on the disclosure of Csaszar. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to remove links that are unapproved or improper.

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson, Jr. et. al. (hereafter Watson) as applied to claim 19-21 and 23 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6397259 by Lincke et. al. (hereafter Lincke).

Claim 24:

Watson discloses wherein the **link translation table contains at least one entry generated by the translation module in response for an internal webpage** [col. 9 lines 35-37, link rewriting

process specifies links to specify the correct webserver.] however does not explicitly disclose including **at least one entry defined by a user**. On the other hand, Lincke discloses user database [col. 111 lines 24-30 (i.e. user data)]. All inventions are directed towards data communications systems between clients and servers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Watson to have included at least one entry defined by a user based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of gathering user information and preference.

Claim 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent application publication 20040111491 by Raja et. al. (hereafter Raja) and U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson, Jr. et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent 5937404 by Csaszar et. al. (hereafter Csaszar).

Claim 10:

Watson and Raja do not explicitly disclose **deleting the identified link information from the link translation table after communicating the requested web page to the external browser application**. On the other hand, Csaszar discloses deleting identified link information [col. 3 lines 16-25]. All systems disclose link modifications. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Raja and Watson to have included the step of deleting the identified link information from the link translation table after communicating the requested web page to the external browser application based on the disclosure of Csaszar. A skilled

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artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to remove links that are unapproved or improper.

Claim 16:

Watson does not explicitly disclose further comprising **deleting the identified link information from the link translation table after communicating the internal web page to the external source**. On the other hand, Csaszar discloses deleting identified link information [col. 3 lines 16-25]. All systems disclose link modifications. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Raja and Watson to have included the step of deleting the identified link information from the link translation table after communicating the internal web page to the external source based on the disclosure of Csaszar. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so in order to remove links that are unapproved or improper.

Claim 14, 15, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent application publication 20040111491 by Raja et. al. (hereafter Raja) and U.S. Patent 6732105 by Watson, Jr. et. al. (hereafter Watson) in further view of U.S. Patent 6397259 by Lincke et. al. (hereafter Lincke).

Claim 14:

Watson discloses wherein the link translation table [col. 9 lines 20-23, recognized keywords are stored in keyword look up table that contains the appropriate keyword and the corresponding file path to the server on the intranet] however does not explicitly disclose including **at least one**

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entry defined by a user. On the other hand, Lincke discloses user database [col. 111 lines 24 30]. All inventions are directed towards data communications systems between clients and servers. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Watson to have included at least one entry defined by a user based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of gathering user information and preference.

Claim 15:

Raja and Watson do not explicitly disclose **wherein identifying link information contained in the request includes identifying data in a header associated with the request.**

On the other hand, Lincke discloses, col. 66 lines 25-31, common header fields may or may not also include a data payload such as returned content from a URL. That is, header fields are associated with URLs.

All systems are directed to communication systems between a server and client. Further all systems utilize hyperlink documents. It would have been obvious to utilize to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have modified Raja and Watson to have included the step wherein identifying link information contained in the request includes identifying data in a header associated with the request based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of transporting content.

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Claim 28:

Raja and Watson do not explicitly disclose **wherein the one or more processors further modify the at least on internal link using information contained in a header associated with the received request for an internal web page.**

On the other hand, Lincke discloses, col. 66 lines 25-31, common header fields may or may not also include a data payload such as returned content from a URL. That is, header fields are associated with URLs.

All systems are directed to communication systems between a server and client. Further all systems utilize hyperlink documents. It would have been obvious to utilize to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have modified Raja and Watson to have included the step wherein the one or more processors further modify the at least on internal link using information contained in a header associated with the received request for an internal webpage based on the disclosure of Lincke. A skilled artisan would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of transporting content.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record listed on PTO-892 and not relied, if any, upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael D. Pham whose telephone number is (571)272-3924.

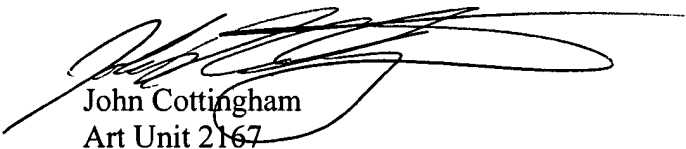
The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on 571-272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Pham
Art Unit 2167
Examiner
6/15/2006

Debbie Le
Art Unit 2168
Primary Examiner
6/15/2006



John Cottingham
Art Unit 2167
Supervisor
6/15/2006

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